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TEACHERS' PAY "ABOMINABLE."

The Rev. Julian Bickersteth (headmaster of St. Peter's College) in an address before the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, said the schoolmaster was anxious to establish his status as a professional man. It cost him as much to educate himself to be a schoolmaster as it would to be a doctor or a lawyer. Could his audience sit comfortably when they thought how, in this State, the schoolmasters' profession was paid? He was not referring to any one school, but to the whole profession. If they expected schoolmasters and school mistresses to make the boys straight and clean-living, the teachers must be the best in the land. There were splendid teachers in the schools, but the pay was abominable. The public should be made to understand that the teaching profession was called by Ian Hay the most responsible, least advertised, worst paid, but most richly rewarded profession in the world. "We have our rewards," concluded Mr. Bickersteth, "we are proud of our profession. We do want to make the lads and girls of this country worthy of the great heritage of the past and able to take their places in the field of commerce. We want to produce men and women who are not afraid to do what is right, and to strike out for themselves, and who will be always true to the loftiest ideals that you gentlemen are so ably and splendidly putting before the world in your Chamber of Commerce."

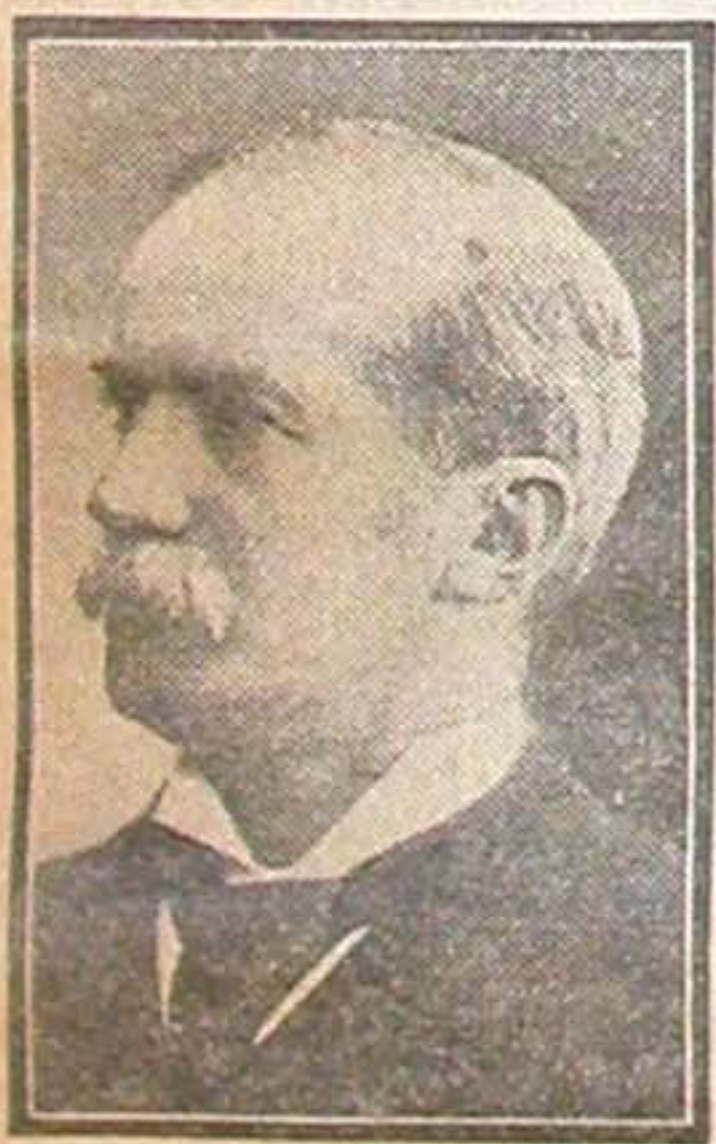
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HOME AGAIN.

RETURN OF SIR GEORGE BROOKMAN.

CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND.

Sir George Brookman, who, accompanied by Lady Brookman, returned from England by the R.M.S. Osterley, and was released from quarantine on Friday, received many hearty congratulations on the honor recently conferred upon him by the King. Both Sir George and Lady Brookman are in good health. The former remarked that he felt much better than when he went away. He had taken "the cure" at Harrogate, and would strongly recommend anyone in need of recuperation to go there. It was a beautiful place, and there was undoubtedly great virtue in the waters. A visit to Woodhall, Spa, where "Petwood," the country seat of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Weigall is situated, had been a delightful experience. They were astonished at the picturesqueness of the extensive flower gardens, and interested to learn of



Sir George Brookman.

the high reputation Sir Archibald Weigall holds in Lincolnshire, as an authority on stud cattle. Sir George Brookman mentioned among many old South Australians he had met in England, Mr. W. A. Horn, now over 80 years of age, and looking well, although he suffers a good deal from asthma in the winter; also Mr. Percy Arnold, manager of the London branch of the Bank of Adelaide, who still feels somewhat the effects of nerve shock sustained during the war, when a German bomb burst in front of the bank premises, and, besides shattering all the windows, scalded the woodwork with diamonds blown out of a neighboring jeweller's establishment.

Sir George Brookman was asked when he first learned that he had been made a knight of the Order of the British Empire. He said the news reached the Osterley by wireless when the vessel was off Cocos Island, on October 18, and he was awakened out of sleep at 1.20 a.m. to be told of it. He had made an effort not to have it generally known on board, but without success, as someone informed the other South Australians and it was soon circulated through the ship.

Speaking of the conditions in England, Sir George said no visitor from abroad would think that the old country had recently passed through a great war. London was overcrowded. The motor buses were densely packed with people, and the tube railways were carrying between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 passengers daily. In the matter of trade prospects, the British nation seemed to have the ball at their feet, if only they would kick it. From enquiries he had made at several of the large factories and engineering works, it was gratifying to learn that the men were showing more of a tendency to settle down to steady work. If the workers generally would only realize the position, British trade would bound ahead. It was very unfortunate that the coal miners could not be persuaded to adopt a reasonable attitude. They had been working only four days a week and earning £8 or £9, and a great many spent their leisure time at whippet, coursing, and horse races. There was some hope that they would see the folly of keeping their country back. The constant unrest was not the fault of the miners altogether, but was attributable to the activities of a large number of agitators, who ought to be taken for a sea voyage and dropped at some spot where they would not be a nuisance to anyone. "I heard from two or three travellers whom I met," added Sir George with a touch of humor, "that they have a ready manner of dealing with dangerous Bolsheviks in South America. There they are taken on a voyage for the good of their health and quietly dropped overboard."

In discussing the affairs of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company, of whose South Australian directorate he is chairman, Sir George Brookman said on arrival in England he conferred with the London board with a view to coming to an arrangement that would give freedom from the double income tax. The British Government granted a certain concession, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew it. That was the last straw, and he had returned with proposals to put before the Adelaide shareholders. They would be called together at an early date to consider the question of transferring the control of the company from London to Adelaide. With Mr. Braithwaite (chairman) he visited the immense engineering works of the Metro-Vickers Company (employing 9,000 people), and saw two huge electrical machines ordered for the generating plant here. They had previously been to the works of Houston, Thompson & Co. and inspected other machinery, which would shortly be put into operation in Adelaide. The trial was most satisfactory. This was one of the units which would later be transferred to the new powerhouse at Osborne. Such machinery was costing, in some instances, four times the pre-war price, and was difficult to obtain even at that. It was impossible to say when prices would come down, as most of the works had orders booked for a long time ahead. At the Vickers works it was pleasant to meet Mr. Holder (a son of the late Sir Frederick Holder), who was an old School of Mines and University student in Adelaide, and who held a very important position in the company.

Questioned regarding the financial outlook in Great Britain, Sir George Brookman said it was a tremendous surprise to many people when the Bank of England money rate was raised. The step was taken in order to check the flotation of so many companies. Nearly £300,000,000 had been put into ventures, many of which could not show a return for years, if they did so then. The desire of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to attract back from America with the high rates, money which left England during the war. The object was also to exert a correcting influence on the exchange with America. As

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UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Adelaide will take place on Wednesday, November 24. The following five members of the council retire on November 9, in accordance with the provisions of the University Act:—Messrs. F. Chapple and W. G. T. Goodman, Dr. Helen Mayo, Mr. M. M. Maughan, and Dr. B. Poulton. On November 24 the Warden of the Senate (Mr. Frederic Chapple) and the clerk of the clerk of the Senate (Mr. Thomas Ainslie Caterer) complete their annual terms of office. Nominations to fill these vacancies must be lodged by November 13.

an indication of the difficulty of getting money, firms like Harrod's and Lever's were offering up to 8 and 8½ per cent. in preferential shares. "The feeling in England in regard to Australia," he said, "is that we should produce all we possibly can from the land. The old country is prepared to take all kinds of produce. There is a great market for our dried fruit, provided it is got up attractively and only the best quality sent. I have also returned with the impression that we ought to be saving all the money we can. We are spending too much. The same is true of England. Money is being thrown away there. It is essential to steady down, and I think it would be a good thing for the Commonwealth Government to push the thrift movement begun in war time. I discussed the matter with Mr. J. R. Collins (of the Commonwealth Treasury) in London, and he is obtaining full particulars from the British Government regarding their thrift proposals. If the effort is continued in Australia the savings certificates should be registered in the holders' names, and not made payable to bearer."

Australia, Sir George Brookman remarked, was not being sufficiently advertised in the United Kingdom. He was surprised to find there was no literature obtainable on the Osterley with reference to South Australia, although many of the people coming out on the vessel wanted information about this State. In England he had spoken to a number of farmers' sons, who seemed anxious to hear about South Australia. If the Government were going to encourage immigration, care should be taken so that those arriving in search of land or employment could be absorbed without delay.

In reply to an enquiry about his future activities, Sir George Brookman said he consulted a number of specialists in London, and all had advised him to "go slow." That policy he thought he would adopt for the present.

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SOLDIERS' TRAINING IN ACCOUNTANCY.

Melbourne, November 8.

The Repatriation Department has made new arrangements for carrying on coaching in accountancy by establishing its own classes. All students will now be given tuition through the Repatriation Accountancy School, Melbourne. Mr. A. E. Barton will supervise the scheme for the Commonwealth, and Mr. W. B. Bennett in Melbourne, and Mr. F. T. Smythe in Sydney will conduct classes in those cities. The course reaches a standard beyond that required for the final examinations of the various Institutes of Accountants.

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GEN. PAU SCHOLARSHIP.

The Gen. Pau Scholarship (capital £1,050, annual value £52 10/0) is to be awarded annually in turn at each Australian university to a child of a deceased A.I.F. soldier, who is an undergraduate, and who, in the opinion of the professorial board, is the most brilliant student on completion of the second-year course of any faculty. In the event of no qualified person being a student of that year, the scholarship may be awarded to an undergraduate of the first year fulfilling the conditions. In the alternative it will be available for an undergraduate completing the third year. The universities in inverse order of foundation (in which order the scholarship will be awarded) are understood to be:—Western Australia (at which the scholarship will be available for 1921), Queensland, Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney. Should any university be compelled to miss its privilege of having the scholarship awarded to one of its undergraduates because there is no one qualified to hold it in the particular year in which it is allotted to that university, that university shall have prior right to the scholarship in the succeeding years until it shall have made one award of it. The sum for the foundation of the scholarship was given by Gen. Pau in December, 1918.

Advertiser 19.11.20.

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES.

INVITATION BY OXFORD.

LONDON, November 17.

The second congress of the universities of the Empire will be held in July, 1921. Oxford University has invited all the members of the congress to be its guests from July 5 to July 8.

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UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

—November Pass List.—

By Thesis—Burnell, Glen Howard, M.B., B.S.; Southwood, Albert Ray, M.B., B.S.
By Examination (Group D).—LeMesurier, Frederick Niel, M.B., B.S.

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also Register

THE UNIVERSITY JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

From "LATINIST":—Those of us who still have faith in the virtue of the study of Latin, and are hard put to defend it against the strengthening array of its opponents, have again been sore wounded in the house of our friends. The Latin paper set for junior candidates is a monument of fatuous ineptitude, which stands out all the more prominently in contrast with the reasonableness and the knowledge of junior requirements shown by the examiners in other subjects. The paper was far too difficult—more difficult than it has ever been, and far too long. To crown all it wound up with a puzzle that few senior candidates would have solved, even with unlimited time at their disposal. A commonsense policy on the part of our examiners in Latin would be to modify their hitherto somewhat extravagant demands. But Ajax is again defying the lightning—Quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

Reg. 20-11-20

After 44 years' practice in South Australia Dr. J. A. G. Hamilton is retiring from the medical profession, and will leave for Western Australia to-day to settle on his property near Katanning. Born in Ireland in 1835, Dr. Hamilton graduated in arts at Trinity College, Dublin, before he was 21 years of age. Later he passed his medical course. He comes from a distinguished Irish family, many members of which have attained university degrees. After his arrival in this State in November, 1876, he went to Wallaroo for a couple of years, and was in charge of the local hospital there. He then transferred to Kapunda, where he remained for 13 years. In 1891, Dr. Hamilton came to Adelaide, and joined the late Dr. E. W. Way in partnership. For years



DR. J. A. G. HAMILTON.

he has been one of the most distinguished surgeons here, and he seems to have been one of the earliest and most successful masters of the appendicitis and gynecology operations; and many lives have been prolonged by his consummate skill. This genial Irish gentleman always endeared himself to his patients, and not the least source of his strength in the sickroom consists of his cheery, optimistic, and breezy manner. He has been attached to the medical staff of the Adelaide Hospital since 1893, and has lectured on gynecology at the University since 1902. Dr. Hamilton loves the horse. In fact, he is a true sportsman in every sense of the word. Until motor cars came into vogue he sat behind many handsome specimens of horseflesh. For 30 years he was a constant exhibitor at the royal shows, and frequently took prizes. His familiar figure will be missed in turf circles, for he has been surgeon to the Adelaide Racing Club for a score of years, and has held a similar office for the South Australian Jockey Club. Dr. Hamilton is a brother of the late Dr. T. K. Hamilton.